ECE Highlights

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE No. 11 September 1991

CORNER-STONE LAID FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT DEMONSTRATION BUILDING IN SOFIA

Mr. Christo Genchev, President of the Union of Bulgarian Architects (left) and Mr. Igor Ornatski, Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN/ECE (right) at the corner-stone laying ceremony.

On 2 July 1991, the corner-stone was laid for an energy-efficient demonstration building in Sofia, Bulgaria, the result of a joint project of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE). The ceremony took place in conjunction with the opening of the Sixth World Biennale of Architecture "Interarch 91". Mr. G. Zhelev, President of the Republic of Bulgaria, participated in the opening of the Biennale. The President of the Union of Bulgarian Architects, Christo Genchev, and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN/ECE, Igor Ornatski, in the presence of corporate representatives in the field of energy-efficient technology, underlined the important pilot function of the energy-efficient demonstration building.

The demonstration building will be constructed as an extension of the existing headquarters of the Union of Architects in Bulgaria (UAB), in Sofia. It will become the permanent headquarters of the Eastern European Information Centre for Energy Efficiency in Buildings and will comprise demonstration halls, conference facilities and an hotel. The demonstration building will be constructed with building components and use energy efficient technologies provided by western companies as a practical demonstration of East-West co-operation in energy efficiency.

This project, aimed at enhancing East-West trade and co-operation in energy-efficient technology and energy demand management practices, is the first pilot project of the UN/ECE Energy Efficiency 2000 Project which became operational on 1 June 1991.

ECE UPDATE

Israel becomes 35th ECE member State

At its second regular session in July 1991, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) decided to change the Terms of Reference of the UN/ECE by adding Israel to the list of members of the Commission, thereby responding to Israel's request for temporary admission. Israel thus becomes the 35th member of the Commission.

Management of East-West joint ventures: issues, needs and programmes for creating efficient managers

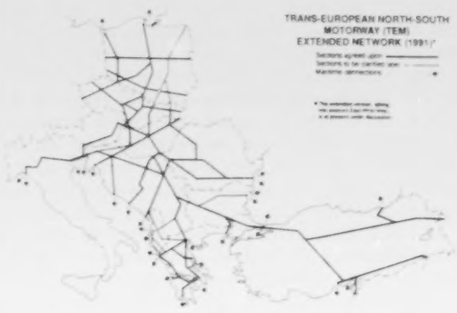
The lack of suitably trained managerial personnel has frequently been named as a major hindrance in arranging joint ventures or industrial co-operation projects and in assuring their effective operation in central and eastern Europe. To address these concerns, a workshop on management problems and training was held under the auspices of the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria and the UN/ECE Committee on the Development of Trade in May, 1991. Executives from leading international companies described the management problems they have faced in central and eastern Europe and presented solutions which their companies had devised to overcome these difficulties. Participants formulated recommendations for effective management training programmes for East-West joint ventures as well as methods for applying these recommendations and programmes in the countries in transition.

State of the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)

In 1977, ten European States—Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia—agreed on a joint project for the construction of a 10,900 km motorway, stretching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Albania has recently applied to become a participating country in the Project. This project, known as the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM), is executed by the UN/ECE with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Although it is still in the course of construction, TEM is already a technical reality. Most of the elements required for planning, design and construction have been drawn up or are in the process of being finalized. To date, more than 2,700 km of the TEM are under operation and 1,200 km are being constructed. In view of the recent developments in eastern Europe, the project countries are in the process of determining East-West connections. When completed, the TEM will form a modern artery in central and south-eastern Europe ensuring quality service for traffic in accordance with jointly adopted standards and will bring significant economic and social advantages to the region.

The next meeting of the TEM Steering Committee will be held in Rome (Italy), in mid-September 1991, to discuss the future implementation of the project which is entering a new phase. With the scheduled conclusion of UNDP funding for the project during the fourth programme cycle, the Steering Committee is expected to adopt a co-operation agreement for the continuation of the project for the period 1992-1996. The participating countries will contribute to the financing of the project and have indicated that they will invite the ECE to continue to act as the executing agency.



New era of co-operation and interdependence

Gerald Hinteregger

Speaking to the Special High-level Meeting on the Impact of East-West Relations on the Growth of the World Economy held during the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Executive Secretary of the ECE, Mr. Gerald Hinteregger, underscored that the radical changes in central and eastern European countries and the fundamental improvement of relations between East and West have set the stage for a new era of co-operation and growing interdependence. The traditional concept of East-West relations is no longer valid.

Turning to the serious concern on the part of developing countries with regard to a possible diversion of public assistance funds to countries in eastern Europe, the Executive Secretary stated that available figures so far gave no evidence of such a shift. The near stagnation of Official Development Assistance observed by the OECD and other institutions had already set in before the dramatic events in eastern Europe.

Outlining the general impact of the changes in East-West relations on the global economic situation, Mr. Hinteregger stated that in the longer term the countries of central and eastern Europe once they complete the transition phase will become a new force in world trade. By that time, other regions will have had ample time to develop trade relations with them on mutually acceptable terms.

Moreover, the integration of these new market economies into the world trading system promises to have a positive impact on international trade relations, including those with developing nations.

The Executive Secretary emphasized that there was a strong argument for giving small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) higher priority in the emerging market economies both in the Third World and in economies in transition. The policies of governments and of international institutions should address this question more particularly by giving special support to SMEs as the grass-roots element of market economies.

Owing to the fact that the improvement in East-West relations has for the first time created the conditions for real reduction in military expenditures, in the longer term the "peace dividend" could become a significant additional source of development funding.

In concluding, the Executive Secretary pointed out that, as the countries of the so-called former Second World in central and eastern Europe converge with the so-called First World by changing their political and economic systems and integrating into the world economy, the question seemed legitimate as to whether the notion of a "Third World" is not also losing its traditional meaning. This new era and the opportunities it offers should be used to give a strong impulse towards *one* world of growing global interdependence, complementarity and joint endeavours to address the great problems of our time.

READEX
FICHE

JUST PUBLISHED

Rational use of water and its treatment in the chemical industry

This ECE study analyses the present situation and new developments in existing methods of the rational use of water and in several technological processes used for the treatment of industrial wastewater. In addition to presenting the mechanical, physio-chemical and biological methods, the study introduces new technologies, such as membrane technology, and gives concrete examples of their application in petroleum and petroleum processing, and in the petrochemicals, fertilizers, pulp and paper, and man-made fibre sectors of the chemical industry.

Rational Use of Water and its Treatment in the Chemical Industry. Sales No. E.91.II.E.3. Price: US $ 38.00.

Are energy developments in Europe and North America "sustainable"?

Europe and North America account for 70 per cent of world energy consumption, 61 per cent of which is in fossil fuels. Energy trends and patterns in this region, if pursued, would heavily impact on region- and world-wide energy developments and ecosystems. This publication develops and analyses projections of energy demand and supply to 2000 and 2010 for North America, western Europe, eastern Europe and the USSR. It analyses the feasibility and sustainability of these projections from a long-term and region-wide standpoint. It describes policy responses as implemented or envisaged by ECE governments, and identifies and discusses the issues relevant to the process of adaptation to environmental co-operation to achieve sustainable energy development in the industrialized countries of the world.

Sustainable Energy Developments in Europe and North America. Sales No. E.91.II.E.2, No. 6. Price: $ US 60.00.

Policies and systems of environmental impact assessment

This report describes current trends and experience gained regarding policies and systems of environmental impact assessment (EIA) in the ECE region. It contains information from member countries of the Economic Commission for Europe and includes information complementary to that contained in the other two publications in the Environmental Series related to EIA: *No. 1, Application of Environmental Impact Assessment - Highways and Dams* and *No. 3, Post-project Analysis in Environmental Impact Assessment*.

The recommendations included in the current publication should be read in connection with the recommendations contained in these two earlier publications.

Environmental Series No. 4. Sales No. E.90.II.E.36. Price: $ US 19.00.

OTHER SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL

Media on ECE (April 1991). Press coverage of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1990-1991.

Catalogue of publications, July 1991.

ENERGY

Energy Reforms in Central and Eastern Europe - The first year. Sales No. E.91.II.E.17, No. 7. Price: $ US 25.00

Annual Survey of the Coal Situation in the ECE Region, 1990 (ENERGY/WP.1/R.4).

ENVIRONMENT

Strategies and Policies for Air Pollution Abatement, 1990 Review (ECE/EB.AIR/27). Sales No. E.91.II.E.29. Price: $ US 15.00

TIMBER

The ECE Timber Committee Yearbook 1990—Timber Bulletin, vol. XLIV, No. 1. Price: $ US 10.00. Annual Subscription: $ US 90.00

WHERE TO ORDER

The publications listed with sales prices may be ordered from: **United Nations Bookshop, Sales Unit, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland** and a number of bookstores in the ECE region. Send cheque or money order in US dollars made payable to: UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

Those publications listed without a sales price may be obtained from the Information Officer, Economic Commission for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Symposium on Planning for Sustainable Tourism Development

28-30 October

In a world in which distances have been shortened considerably as a result of progress in the field of transport, tourism has reached massive proportions. During the last decades, commercial networks have been created on a national and world-wide level. The ECE plans to organize a Symposium on Planning for Sustainable Tourism Development in Luxembourg, in October, in co-operation with the World Tourism Organization (WTO). Its purpose is to establish a round-table dialogue between the planning and operational sectors concerned with sustainable tourism development in the ECE region and to draw up policy recommendations. Future work is expected to lead, among other things, to the development of an international code of conduct for planning and management of sustainable tourism development.

Forest fire prevention, land use and people

29 October - 2 November

Forest and brushland fires are a major ecological and economic problem in many countries, not least in areas bordering the Mediterranean where about half a million hectares a year are burnt. A large percentage of the fires are caused by people, often through negligence or carelessness. Understanding the causes of forest fires, and educating people in awareness and fire prevention are among the key ways of addressing and reducing the fire hazard. These and related questions will be discussed at a Seminar on Forest Fire Prevention, Land Use and People, to be held in Athens, Greece. The meeting will be organized under the auspices of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture of Greece, the FAO Silva Mediterranean, and the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO). The Seminar will provide a forum for the international exchange of information and experience in the prevention of forest fires. There will be a day of study visits in the Peloponnese region.

ECE CALENDAR

SELECTED EVENTS

1991

September

2-4	Steering Body to the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)
2-4	*Ad hoc* Meeting on Regional Co-operation for the Management of Hazardous Chemicals (convened in co-operation with OECD, *Vienna, Austria*)
9-10	Meeting of Experts on the Use and Distribution of Gas
10-12	COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS *(followed by a Study Tour in Romania)*
16-18	Working Party on Relations between Agriculture and the Environment
16-20	Seminar on Producers' and Users' Metallurgical Requirements in the Welding of Steel Products *(Kiev, Ukrainian SSR)*
17-20	Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures
17-27	Joint Meeting of the RID Safety Committee and Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
23-27	Symposium on the Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as Fuels for Internal Combustion Engines *(Kiev, Ukrainian SSR)*
25(pm)-27	SENIOR ADVISERS TO ECE GOVERNMENTS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
30-2 Oct.	Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics
30-4 Oct.	Symposium on Energy Efficiency Measures in Industry *(Bled, Yugoslavia)*

October

1-3	Study Tour on the Food and Food-machinery Industry *(Hungary)*
2-4	Working Party on the Chemical Industry
7-10	TIMBER COMMITTEE
7-11	Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport
14-17	Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
14-18	Working Party on Water Problems *(Special Session)*
23-25	Working Party on Steel
28-31	Working Party on Coal
31	Meeting on Questions of Statistics concerning Engineering Industries and Automation

November

12-14	COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
18-20	Working Party on Low- and Non-waste Technology and Re-utilization and Recycling of Wastes
18-21	Meeting on Consumer Price Indices
18-22	Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
25-27	Working Party on International Contract Practices in Industry
25-28	Working Party on Transport Statistics

Workshops on Economies in Transition

September

5	Conformity assessment and/or harmonization *(Romania)*
9-10	Market adaptation of the inland navigation industry in transition countries *(Hungary)*
17-20	Nature conservation policies in countries in transition *(Hungary)*
18-19	Development of electric power systems, and public acceptance *(Warsaw, Poland)*
23-27	Clean Utilization of low-calorie solid fuels *(Romania)*
30-4 Oct.	Organization and management of forestry under market economy conditions *(Hungary)*

October

8-10	Housing policy and administration *(Berlin, Germany)*
8-10	New developments and needs to improve exploration and production of natural gas *(Sinaia, Romania)*
15-16	Relationship between State and railway companies *(Budapest, Hungary)*
21-23	Urban and regional planning in historical landscape structures *(Bratislava, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic)*
29-30	Costing and funding of environmental policies in countries in transition *(Budapest, Hungary)*

November

7-9	Establishment and operation of a Chemical Industry Federation in the CSFR *(Prague, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic)*
18-20	Restructuring of the Romanian steel industry *(Romania)*

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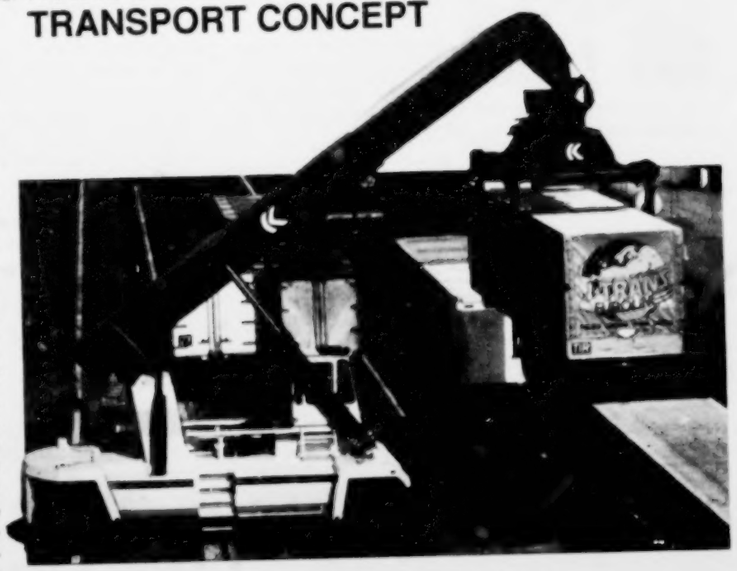
ECE Highlights

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE No. 12 December 1991

TOWARDS A PAN-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT CONCEPT

In his address to the Pan-European Transport Conference held in Prague, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, in October, the Executive Secretary of the ECE, Mr. Gerald Hinteregger said that the dynamic political and economic changes taking place in central and east European countries had resulted, among other things, in an accelerated movement of east-west flows of persons and goods. According to forecasts, traffic will substantially increase in the east-west axes over the next 10 years, which indicates that attention to north-south transport corridors must now be complemented by a corresponding heed to the east-west axes.



A piggyback trans-shipment operation

Mr. Hinteregger observed that this sizeable increase in multidirectional traffic volume, coupled with outmoded transport infrastructures in the central and east European countries, could lead to serious bottlenecks in the European transport system in the very near future. To deal with this problem, he advocated the creation of an efficient integrated European transport system to be developed and implemented in line with an all-European transport concept. Such a concept would help to define infrastructure requirements in a comprehensive and systematic way and develop harmonized regulations, taking into account safety, energy and environment concerns as well as forecasts of traffic flows.

Mr. Hinteregger described the ECE activities which were aimed at the development of such a concept. The Commission was increasingly focusing its attention on an intermodal approach to transport. The first major achievement on a pan-European scale was the completion of the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) which had been opened for signature on 1 April 1991. With regard to infrastructure, two major agreements on the creation of an all-European network had been adopted, namely on road and rail transport. The missing element that remained to be addressed was an agreement on an all-European inland waterways network. He considered that a more comprehensive intersectoral approach, including interfaces with air and maritime transport, needed to be studied in order to achieve an efficient integrated European transport system. The UN/ECE was placing added emphasis on intersectoral work to enable it better to assess and prepare for alternative approaches to the future development of transport. In addition to infrastructure agreements and projects, a large number of international regulations had been elaborated under the Commission's auspices in such areas as the transport of dangerous goods, vehicle construction, road traffic safety and customs facilitation, providing essential elements for a pan-European transport concept.

Mr. Hinteregger believed that the Prague Conference would provide an important impetus to the development and implementation of an all-European transport concept. In addressing this challenging task, he saw the need to take stock of what had previously been achieved and to define the needs and priorities for the future, involving competent institutions with experience in the transport sector.

For the use of information media; not an official record.

Mr. Jose Capel Ferrer named Director of the Transport Division

Mr. Jose Capel Ferrer, a national of Spain, has been appointed Director of the UN/ECE Transport Division, succeeding Mr. Giulio Dente who recently retired. Prior to joining the Commission, Mr. Capel Ferrer served in Paris as the General Representative for Europe of the Spanish National Railways. He is a former Senior Technical Adviser to the Union internationale des chemins de fer (UIC).

Western companies encounter difficulties in finding and training managers for their joint ventures in eastern Europe

The number of joint ventures and foreign investment projects continues to grow in the countries of central and eastern Europe. At the beginning of October 1991, the total number of foreign investment projects in the region increased to an estimated 29,000. However, the number of these projects which have become operational remains small. One of the reasons is that Western firms have difficulties in finding suitably qualified managers for their central and east European operations. This was the theme of a recent Workshop held in Vienna and organized by the UN/ECE and the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. Information on the proceedings of this Workshop along with recent statistics on foreign investment projects are published in *ECE Joint Ventures News*, No. 8.

AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

New UN/ECE Working Party constituted

A new Working Party has been set up under the auspices of the UN/ECE Committee on Agriculture to consider the manifold linkages between agriculture and the environment. Its first meeting took place in Geneva in September 1991. The Working Party's agenda includes the discussion of economic, legal, technological and regulatory measures for the promotion of environmentally sustainable agricultural production. It will survey currently applied measures, recommendations, codes and guidelines as well as their economic and social impact and elaborate new measures and regulations. In addition, the Working Party will deal with the integration of environmental aspects in the agricultural reform processing in the economies in transition. The effects of radionuclear accidents and other types of contamination on agriculture will be studied. A compendium and draft codes on the impacts of agricultural production on the environment will be prepared.

Meeting of UN/ECE Experts on Coal Trade and Coal Statistics

The coal situation in the ECE region, the outlook for world coal trade and coal trading structures and practices, with particular attention to the economies in transition in central and eastern Europe, were at the centre of discussions at the Meeting of Experts held in Rome in June 1991. A major accomplishment was the approval of a UN/ECE Uniform Code of Standards and Procedures for the Performance of Draught Surveys. The new Code is recommended for world-wide use as a means of facilitating international coal trade and transportation. By the end of the present decade, more than half of the coal traded internationally will be used for energy production where environmental considerations are increasingly involved. Participants at the meeting in Rome, therefore, advocated action for CLEAN COAL NOW and urged all actors in the coal supply chain to collaborate to maintain a secure future for coal.

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania become new UN/ECE member States

With their admission by acclamation to United Nations membership at the opening of the 46th session of the General Assembly, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia automatically became members of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Commission's membership thus rises to 38. The Executive Secretary of the UN/ECE, Mr. Gerald Hinteregger, welcomed the admission of the three Baltic Republics and assured them of the ECE's assistance and co-operation with the many challenges that lay ahead.

OFF THE PRESS

AIR POLLUTION AND FOREST DAMAGE

Spruce, fir and oak most heavily affected

Forests in large areas of Europe continue to be threatened by air pollution, according to a UN/ECE Forest Damage Survey of forest health in 26 ECE member States. Several countries reported a further increase in forest damage during 1990 as compared to the previous year, especially in eastern Europe. In other countries, the rate of defoliation appears to have stabilized or actually decreased. The survey shows the rate of defoliation in different species and age groups of coniferous and broadleaved forests. Spruce, fir and oak are presently the species most heavily affected.

The Survey—the fifth in a series undertaken since 1986—was carried out by an international Programme Task Force led by Germany, within the framework of the UN/ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

ECE Forest Damage Survey, ECE/10/57

Transport Information — 1991

This publication contains an account of the activities of the ECE Inland Transport Committee describing the transport situation in the ECE region in 1990-1991 and the status of the regulations developed and maintained by the Commission. The information in the publication illustrates the practical role of the ECE in the development of transport in the region.

Transport Information — 1991, TRANS/INFO/91/1, Sales No. E.91.II.E.36. Price: $US 35.00

Strategies and Policies for Air Pollution Abatement — 1990 Review

Every four years the UN/ECE undertakes a review of national strategies and policies for combating air pollution in the context of the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Protocols. The aim of these reviews is to ascertain the extent to which the objectives the principles laid down in the Convention and its Protocols have been met, and to assist the contracting parties and signatories in harmonizing their strategies and policies to limit and reduce air pollution. The 1990 review updates the information provided in previous publications on this subject. While acknowledging the positive trend as regards sulphur emissions, a number of parties to the Convention pointed to the urgent need for further reduction and for an extension of controls to other pollutants, in view of new evidence of long-range transboundary impacts.

Strategies and Policies for Air Pollution Abatement — 1990 Review, Sales No. E.91.II.E.29. Price: $US 15.00

Report on protection of inland waters against eutrophication

During the last three decades eutrophication has become a severe water-management problem. In-depth studies and eutrophication control programmes have been undertaken in many ECE countries. Despite these efforts, the excessive nutrient loading in aquatic ecosystems in the ECE region has not yet been overcome. A harmonized approach to eutrophication control would help reduce the amounts of nutrients emitted into the environment. The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environment and Water Problems decided to examine the national and international experience of member countries and to identify the factors responsible for creating eutrophication and the preventive measures best suited to restore water quality. A report on this subject describes the problems encountered in the ECE region and examines the eutrophication control policies and measures to reduce the nutrient load from point and non-point sources. It concludes with a series of draft recommendations to ECE Governments on the protection of inland waters against eutrophication.

Protection of Inland Waters Against Eutrophication (ENVWA/WP.3/R.22)

Importance of products of the Mediterranean forest other than wood to rural economies

Wood production remains an indispensable activity and in many cases the mainstay and principal source of revenue for wood-producing Mediterranean countries. Nevertheless, non-wood products of the forest are of great importance to the rural economies of these countries and to the livelihood of their inhabitants. The proceedings of a UN/ECE/FAO Seminar on Products from the Mediterranean Forest has been published by the organizers of the Seminar, the Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. The publication contains an introduction by the Director-General of Forestry in Italy, Dr. A. Alessandrini and the report of the seminar which comprises 22 national papers prepared by country experts. The main products covered in the papers are: wood, cork, resin, edible products for human and animal consumption, game and fish.

Seminar on products from the Mediterranean forest. Available from La Direzione Generale per l'economia montana e foreste, Ministero dell'Agricoltura, Ufficio divulgazione, Via. G. Carducci 5, 00187 ROMA, Italia

OTHER SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Energy

Energy Efficient Design, ECE Energy Series No.9, Sales No. E.91.II.E.31. Price: $US 30.00.

Industry

Annual Review of the Chemical Industry, 1989, Sales No. E.91.II.E.20. Price: $US 42.00.

Annual Bulletin of Trade in Chemical Products, Sales No. E.91.II.E.28. Price: $US 45.00.

Engineering Plastics, Sales No. E.91.II.E.32. Price: $US 20.00.

Statistics

Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products, 1989, Sales No. E.91.II.E.9. Price: $US 55.00.

Annual Bulletin of Statistics of General Energy Statistics for Europe, Sales No. E/R.91.II.E.14. Price: $US 30.00.

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LOOKING AHEAD

High-level Meeting on Co-operation and Sustainable Development in the Chemical Industry

10-12 March 1992

In accordance with a recommendation of the Joint Agenda for Action adopted at the Bergen Conference on the follow-up to the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in the ECE region, held in May 1990, a High-level Meeting on Co-operation and Sustainable Development in the Chemical Industry will be organized from 10 to 12 March 1992 at the invitation of the Government of Poland, under the auspices of the UN/ECE and the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC). The purpose of the High-level Meeting is to bring together policy-makers in the fields of industry and environment and senior executives of the chemical industry to discuss problems of common concern and to formulate joint recommendations aimed at fostering co-operation and achieving sustainable, environmentally sound development in this sector. The Meeting is expected to make a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which will take place in Brazil in June 1992.

Seminar on Road Safety

23-24 March 1992

This Seminar is being organized to assess the results of the 1990 Road Safety Week and to promote future action aimed at the continuous improvement of road traffic safety in the ECE region. Topics for discussion include: evaluation of the 1990 Road Safety Week; communication and road user behaviour; road safety compaigns; and the formulation of conclusions and recommendations. The Seminar will be held at the United Nations, Geneva.

ECE AGENDA

SELECTED EVENTS

1991

December

2-4	COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE
2-4	Meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
2-13	Sub-Committee of the ECOSOC Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
9-12	Meeting on Water Quality Statistics
9-13	Working Party on Road Traffic Safety
18-20	Joint Working Group on Environment and Economics

1992

January

14-16	*Ad hoc* Meeting on Energy Efficiency Standards
20-22	Working Party on Gas
20-22	Meeting of Experts on Pollution and Energy
20-24	Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport
27-30	TIMBER COMMITTEE

February

3-7	INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE
10-12	Working Party on Electric Power
10-14	Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
17-19	Working Party on Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation
25(pm)-27	Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Research

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